

is their questioning, finding fault &c. in the Christian church, as the Jewish men were permitted to do in their synagogues. In those days, when opportunities granted females for intellectual improvement were comparatively limited, there were many church duties which belonged peculiarly to men, and which it would have been arrogance, and disobedience to the spirit of the Gospel which teaches to be humble, for women to have assumed. And to some extent it is so still. But there is no scripture, and no good reason why a female with her heart full of the Holy Ghost, and capable of edifying, should not open her mouth and breathe out her feelings in prayer and exhortation. Who can count the souls that have been converted to God by the use of these his own chosen means? Who was first at the Saviour's sepulchre? Whose influence is felt to be necessary to the advancement of every great moral and religious enterprise? When or where has there been a genuine revival of religion that has not received some of its first and last impulses from the prayer of faith offered up by females? If we have our "weak sisters," we have our weak brothers too. These are to be borne with. Let us beware how we lay violent hands on mouths which God opens, "lest haply we be found even to fight against God."

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

The last New-England Spectator has an article on local Sabbath Schools, by which is meant, schools in districts and back neighborhoods, where there are children who cannot conveniently assemble in the great congregation. This is timely, and worthy of attention. The Spectator makes special appeals to young Christians, to engage in this work. How can a portion of their time be better spent?—The season is at hand for such school's to commence. It is a work which demands the attention, not only of young Christians, but of all Christians—of all who love Bible truth and the souls of men, or value good society.

Great numbers can be called into these schools, who would otherwise remain in idleness, and ignorance of the Scriptures. They live at a distance from meeting. In regard to some of them, their parents or guardians feel unable or unwilling to dress them according to all the useless fashions of the village. Many are kept away thro' bigotry or superstition. Now, there are few that cannot be drawn out by kindness and perseverance. There are as brilliant minds and as valuable souls among the back-woodsmen as any where. Who, then, will go out into the highways and hedges, and sow the seeds of truth and salvation, looking for reward to Him who calls them to work in his vineyard.

The proceedings of the American Bible Society, together with the Counter Report of Spencer H. Cone, ought to be carefully read by all concerned. Unless we greatly misconceive, the dissenting member of the Committee has clearly shown the Society's *New Rule* to be highly sectarian, unkind, impracticable, unconstitutional, and unjust.

We have none of the time had great alarm about the consequences, believing that the God of the Bible would take care of the event. But how much, or how little we deprecate the result of the movement, has nothing to do with the conduct of the movers. Will the Am. Bible Society circulate the *Roman Catholic* version of the Scriptures, and refuse to circulate the *Baptist* version? We shall see.

CONCERT.—Definition of the term.—"Agreement of two or more in a design or plan; union formed by mutual communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme; harmony. 2. A number or company of musicians, playing or singing the same piece of music at the same time."—Webster.

Now suppose that a small company of the musicians meet and sing on Lord's day evening—another company on Monday evening—a third on Tuesday evening, and so on through the week, until all have sung: is there a concert? Suppose a given piece of labor is to be performed that requires the energies of a hundred men united in concert—say it is the raising of a stupendous frame. A day is fixed on for the concert, and word is given out. Certain individuals of the hundred find it for their interest, or their convenience to do their portion of the work on a previous day. Accordingly they assemble and lift and struggle, and go away having accomplished nothing for want of concert. Other individuals find motives for deferring until a day or two, or more, after the appointed time. On the day appointed, therefore, the strength of the concert must be inadequate to the work, so the enterprise fails, and all the time and labor is wasted, simply for the want of

concert. And who are accountable for the failure? Certainly not those who met on the day appointed.

These remarks have been suggested by observing that little, detached companies, here and there, meet on Lord's day evening to hold what they call the monthly concert of prayer. In our view they are just twenty-four hours too early.

JUVENILE REFORMER. The editor of this invaluable print, for his efficient, untiring labors in the cause of human nature, has again been attacked by a ruffian at "noon," in the streets of Portland. My brother, "great is your reward in heaven." "In due time, you shall reap if you faint not." Your allies are righteousness, the spirit of the age, and the God of purity. In such a cause—with such a prospect, and such help, surely you will not shrink—you cannot falter. Your enemies shall soon be under your feet.

We have only room to urge our readers to send for the paper. Price one dollar. Direct, postage paid, to the Editor of the *Juvenile Reformer*, Portland, Maine.

COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT.—The prospectus of this new journal, found on our last page, is one of the rare articles that, the longer it is, the better. Let it be read by every parent—every teacher—every friend of literature or intelligence, of morals or Christianity.

It is published monthly, in Albany, N. Y., in quarto form, neatly executed, at fifty cents per annum, for a single copy. For six copies to one direction, \$2. For twenty copies to one direction, \$5. Edited by J. Orville Taylor. How many copies shall be taken in Vermont? Not a few, we trust.

OBITUARY.

Died in Brookline, Vt., on the 28th of Feb., Thomas Crane, in the fifty ninth year of his age.

This event of divine Providence, has opened the streams of sorrow and broken up the fountains of lamentation and mourning. The sensibilities of many have been awakened by it. A widow and five children feel that they are deprived of the society, precept and worthy example of a kind husband and an affectionate father, the remembrance of whom will never be obliterated from their minds. A variety of circumstances conspire to produce in their hearts the most thrilling emotions. They reflect that he, who cheered the family circle by his presence and conversation; and who was their friend and guide, has gone to the world of spirits to return no more forever. And while they are unable to refrain from weeping on account of this heavy affliction, their neighbors and townsmen unite with them in bewailing the death of their friend. They are sensible that they have sustained an irreparable loss; for the deceased has been a friend and a father to the town. For more than twenty years he has, more or less, superintended its affairs, and it has ever been his object to discharge the duties of his station with fidelity and in such a manner as would promote the general interest of his constituents. Self support and self aggrandizement have not been the moving principles of his heart. His heart and hand have ever been open to furnish the poor and needy with the comforts and necessities of life. Of this many now living can bear testimony, and many now in eternity, were they here, would call him blessed. Nor did he do this to obtain the name of kindness and liberality, but for the good of those upon whom he conferred favors and to promote the glory of God.

The Baptist Church of which he was a worthy member, mourns on account of the loss, which they have sustained. They feel, that they have lost a faithful and useful member, one whose presence cheered them and whose counsels they greatly needed.

Though he was a man of business, yet after he united with the church, which was in 1827, he maintained, in all his intercourse with the world, a christian character. In all his conduct, public and private, he exhibited the purifying effects, which the principles of christianity, produce upon the hearts and feelings of those, who embrace them. It was manifestly his desire to promote the interest of his fellow men and to advance the cause of the Redeemer.

In his last illness and death he gave incontrovertible evidence of the divine support of resignation and hope, which the religion of Christ affords in the hour of adversity, pain and death. It was enough to convince the infidel and to put to silence the

sceptic. While suffering severe pain, he manifested a willingness that God should do with him as he pleased. When asked if he was willing to die, he replied, "if it is God's will!" He was often heard to say, "come Lord Jesus, come quickly." After he had seen all his children, for whom he had great anxiety, and had taken each member of the family by the hand and given them his last advice, and bid them farewell, he said he was ready to leave this world. Being asked if the Savior was with him, he answered, "O yes. I feel that he is present." Fully sensible of his approaching dissolution, he departed this life, Sunday morning, in the triumphs of faith, having assurance of a glorious immortality.

Comm. P. S. Editors in New York and N. Hampshire are requested &c. March 29, 1836.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE—MONDAY March 21.

On motion of Mr. Forrester, Resolved, That the committee on revolutionary claims inquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the pension law of 7th June, 1832, to such revolutionary soldiers as served three months at one or more times during the war of the revolution.

On motion of Mr. Jones, Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house the report of the United States engineer relative to the survey of a canal from Wells river to Burlington, Vermont.

SENATE—TUESDAY, March 22.

Mr. Benton, from the select committee appointed in reference to the dispute between Ohio and Michigan, and the northern boundary of Ohio, reported a bill for the admission of Michigan into the States of the Union; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

HOUSE—FRIDAY, March 25.

INCENDIARY PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Hall, of Vermont, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, asked leave to make a report on behalf of the minority of that committee, on that part of the President's message relative to incendiary publications.

On rising, Mr. Hall said it was proper he should precede the report he was about to submit with a brief statement. About the first or second week of the session, when the President's Message was dissected by the resolutions of the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Beardsley,) so much of it as related to the Post Office Department, including the subject of incendiary publications, was referred to the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. The committee took the subject into immediate consideration, and in the course of some two or three weeks came to the conclusion, by a vote of 6 to 3 in favor of the constitutionality and expediency of legislation, to restrain the mail circulation of these publications. The committee then proceeded to discuss various bills proposed by different members of the committee, and continued the discussion from week to week, and time to time, until about three weeks since, when a majority not being able to agree on any mode of legislation, the whole subject was, by vote of the majority, laid on the table of the committee, with the view as he (Mr. H.) understood of waiting the action of the Senate, and getting further light on the subject.

Mr. H. said he did not complain of this decision of the committee, and he was ready to accord to the majority the same upright motives which he would claim for himself. They doubtless supposed there was a reasonable probability of their eventually coming to an agreement. But, believing as he did that the more light gentlemen got, the more difficulty they would find in agreeing on a bill, he could not help considering the subject as disposed of for the session. Whether that were the case or not, the minority of the committee, having come to the conclusion that Congress possessed no constitutional power to pass any law on the subject, were through with their inquiries, had completed their investigation, and were ready to report. And the nature of their report could not be effected by any future action, or want of action, of the majority. This report of the minority was now, and must continue to be, that Congress had no power to act on the subject.

Mr. H. said the position of the minority was very peculiar. The subject referred to the committee was one of much interest. The President, in his message, had recommended legislation to Congress; his argument, the argument of the Postmaster General, and that of a distinguished Senator, the chairman of a committee of another body, all in favor of legislation, had been printed, laid on our tables, and read by every member. In this hall not a word, not a whisper had been heard in opposition to the principles thus promulgated. In the face of this official array of ingenious argument, the minority, acting under the oath they had taken to support the Constitution of the United States, had felt it to be their imperious duty to oppose in committee every form of legislation which had been proposed. Under these circumstances, they felt that their position was one of much responsibility; that their course of action, and perhaps their motives, were liable to misapprehension, misconception, possibly to unjust imputation.

It was for the purpose of justifying themselves to the House for the course they had felt it their duty to take that he sent to the chair a statement of their views, and would ask permission of the House that it be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. H. said he only desired further to say that the report of the minority did not go into an examination of the character of the publications specified in the message, but was an argument to show that, whatever might be their character, Congress had no constitutional power over them.

Mr. Connor objected to the reception of the report, as a proceeding before unheeded of. The majority of the committee had not doubted the possibility of preparing a proper bill, but had differed as to its details. They would, he hoped, be able to report a bill in a few days.

Messrs Speight and Williams also objected to the reception of the report.

Mr. Hall moved a suspension of the Rules to enable him to present the report; which motion was agreed to.

[The latest doings of Congress are of little importance. The Senate has fixed on the 23d of May for a adjournment.]

ITEMS.

John Lang, the senior editor of the *N. York Gazette*, is dead! He was in his 67th year, and had been connected with the *Gazette* for near half a century. He was one of the kindest and best of men—a father in his profession, and a friend to every one worthy of his liberality—in thought, word and deed. The last time we saw the cheerful and benevolent and veteran editor, was at Washington, some few years ago—when Mr. Seaton, junior editor of the "National Intelligencer," wishing to gather together the "veterans of the press," as he called us, gave a dinner party, to Joseph Gales, then of Raleigh, N. C., Major B. Russell, of Boston, John Lang, of New York, and the writer of this brief tribute to the worth of Mr. Lang. The five of us, only, were present, and had a pleasant time of it, to which Mr. Lang, with his great good humor largely contributed.—*Niles' Regr.*

There are before the Massachusetts legislature sixty petitions for new banks, with a capital of more than twenty-five millions of dollars.—*Id.*

The annexed paragraph from the *Harrisburgh Intelligencer* of Wednesday shows how universally the rail road system of improvement is about to pervade the state of Pennsylvania:—*Id.*

Between thirty and forty rail road bills were considered and passed in the committee of the whole, on Tuesday, in the house. A number of them were read a second time and passed. On Wednesday, those which had been read the second time, were agreed to on final passage and sent to the senate. The others were read the second time and passed. Something like sixty rail road bills have been reported to the legislature this session.

It is stated that in one of the experimental trips on the Greenwich railway in England, the train of six carriages was conveyed at the rate of a mile a minute, or sixty miles an hour. This is annihilating space with a vengeance.—*Id.*

Twelve thousand bushels of American wheat, which had been carried to England, bounded there, and re-exported to the city of New York, were sold last week at 112 1-2 to 118 3-4 cents per bushel.—*Id.*

A remarkable fact. The church at Southampton, Mass., was organized in 1743, and they have had but two clergymen in all that time, the first serving a period of 60 years, and his successor still holding on. This speaks as much in favor of the congregation as of their pastors. Such instances of uninterrupted harmony are but too rare in our country.—*N. Y. Star.*

Oak wood was sold in Philadelphia, last week, at twenty dollars a cord. The harbor had then been blockaded with ice for two months. It is now at about six dollars.—*Niles' Register.*

The Hudson Gazette says:—"This day makes 108 days that the ground has been covered with snow; a thing, we may venture to say, unknown in the history of America since its first settlement. We may reasonably expect, from present appearances, that the snow will last 20 days longer."—*Id.*

The Columbia (Pa.) Register says:—"If any evidence in addition to our senses were wanting to prove the excessive severity of the present winter, the fact that many deer have been found dead in the woods, in the upper townships, in this county, is conclusive. They are generally found standing erect braced in the snow."—*Id.*

The New York Gazette says:—"Yesterday was the eighty-eighth day since the awful conflagration which visited our city; and yet, in many places throughout the burnt district, the ruins are still smoking."—*Id.*

REVENUE. The amount of revenue collected in the port of New York for the last year, exceeds the revenue of the former years by forty per cent, the estimates being the same. The surplus of course goes into the deposit banks. In 1828 the amount was twenty-five millions imports—last year there was ninety millions.—*N. Y. Star.*

A new steam boat of great length and power, has been put upon the line between this city and New Haven. On Thursday last week, she made an experimental trip, and accomplished the distance (usually stated at 84 miles by water,) in four hours and a half. This is at the rate of 18 miles per hour.—*N. Y. Observer.*

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 243 to 9, passed a bill to its third reading, authorizing the Western Rail Road Company to increase their stock \$1,000,000, i. e. to make it \$3,000,000, instead of \$2,000,000, and directing the Treasurer of the commonwealth to subscribe the additional million. The Boston Gazette thinks there is no doubt but the bill will pass the Senate.—The Western Rail Road is a continuation of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road, through Springfield to the West Stock Bridge in Berkshire county, from which point Rail Roads to Albany, Troy, and Hudson, are either building or in contemplation.—*Id.*

The Hudson Gazette of Tuesday says, "This day completes four months since the ground was covered with snow. The ice on the river is about two feet thick, and from the present state of the weather, will remain so many days yet to come."

The Legislature of New Jersey has appropriated \$2000 for a geological survey of that state.

It is stated in the papers that the Ohio Legislature, during its late session, granted acts of incorporation for thirty railroads, and five canals.

It is estimated that about 12,000,000 bushels of salt are consumed in the United States annual y, of which about 7,000,000 bushels are imported.

A Reasonable Subscriber.—A subscriber writes as follows:

"I call your paper an excellent publication—a medium of intelligence, I venture to say indispensable to the prosperity of the Baptist cause in the West. Though I frequently see things that I could dispense with, yet I condemn not the paper on that account. If I wait till I find an editor that will publish every thing to suit my taste, I shall forever despair of having a paper in my family. Furthermore, those things that are not edifying to me may be to others."

Now the foregoing is deemed a very reasonable view of a very important matter; and it is respectfully commended to the attention of any who may be disposed to affix the seal of condemnation to a publication for what may seem an occasional slight blemish.—*Cross and Baptist Journal.*

Advantage of Drinking water.—It is a great mistake to think that any drink is better for hard-working men than water. There was a party employed in draining, by task work, in Richmond Park, who were patterns of English laborers. They worked hard from morning to night, & in all weather, but drank only water or coffee. They did not even use beer. The expense of coffee was comparatively trifling; and they performed as hard a day's work as any men in England, and were often exposed to wet and cold. A proof of this may be also found in Capt. Ross's recent voyage to the arctic regions. He says that, on a journey of great difficulty and hardship, she was the only one of the party whose eyes were not inflamed, and he was the only one who did not drink grog. He was also the oldest of the party, yet, for the same reason, he bore the fatigue better than any of them. He adds, that whoever will make the experiment on two equal boats' crews, rowing in a heavy sea, will soon be convinced that the water drinkers will far outdo the others. No better testimony to this is required than the experience of men who work at iron foundries, which is the hardest labor done by man. But they know that they cannot perform it if they drink even beer, and there drink during the hours of this hot and heavy labor is water. It is a well-attested fact, that when an armed brig was wrecked in Plymouth harbor in 1779 (the last of December) in a snow storm, the men who drank freely of spirits perished by the cold, while those who refrained wholly, or took very little, survived till they were taken from the wreck.—*English paper.*

The following is a recapitulation from the National Intelligencer, of a tabular statement of the condition of the banks in which the public money has been placed:

Capital	\$42,356,088 29
Treasurer U. States	28,230,744 61
Public officers	2,433,135 30
Due to banks	14,879,161 45
Contingent fund	840,270 97
Profit and loss, disc't and int.	3,189,932 83
Circulation	25,243,685 36
Private deposits	15,043,033 64
Other liabilities	5,937,045 82
Difference	1,970 20
	\$139,170,171 45

Means to meet them.	\$65,439,908 64
Loans and discounts	27,149,935 39
Domestic exchange	1,152,233 04
Real estate	15,712,977 35
Due from banks	9,573,089 53
Notes of other banks	10,188,659 24
Specie	406,542 98
Foreign exchange	96,591 49
Expenses	8,777,223 79
Other investments	
	\$139,170,171 45

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.	
A. Ford	\$42
John Greeley	1 00
S. Gibson	1 50
Clark Rich	1 35
Wm. Phelps	1 00
Nathan Brown	1 88
Thos. W. Howard	2 00
Roderick Wooster	1 50
L. O. Birchard	50
J. W. Cheney	1 25
E. L. Needham	1 00
A. B. Cone	2 00
Jesse Barber	1 00
John B. Brown	2 00

NOTICE.

I have given my son, Henry Nailor, his time, until he is twenty-one years of age. I shall therefore pay none of his debts, or claim any of his wages, after this date.

PETER NAILOR.
Brandon, March 31, 1836.

The following tables taken from Dr. Leib-er's remarks on education and crime, show some connection between vice and ignorance.

In Auburn State Prison.	
Of collegiate education,	3
Of academic do	8
Of common do	204
Of very poor do	267
Without any do	188
Total,	670

From Sing-Sing State Prison.	
Can neither read nor write,	170
Never have been at school	34
Know how to read, but not to write,	85
Know how to read and write im-	
perfectly,	510
Of common education,	42
Have passed through College,	8
Total,	842

From Connecticut State Prison.	
When the convicts came to prison,	
8 in 100 could read, write, and cypher	
46 " 100 could read and write.	
32 " 100 could read only.	
22 " 100 could neither read nor write.	

In a report of the Prussian School System, as adopted in France, lately reviewed by the Editor of this paper, it is stated, that after the school system of Prussia had been in operation for fifteen years, the proportion of paupers and criminals had decreased thirty-eight per cent.—*Common School Assistant.*

From the Emancipator.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The third anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held (with divine permission) on Tuesday, May 12th, at 10 o'clock A. M. in the city of N. Y.—An abstract of the Annual Report will be read, and addresses are expected from several gentlemen. Auxiliary Societies are requested to send delegates, and it is hoped every auxiliary will be represented. The friends of the cause throughout the Union are invited to attend. Delegates are requested to report their names at the Society's Rooms, No. 144 Nassau street, immediately on their arrival in the city.

A meeting of the delegates will be held on the day previous to the Anniversary, at 4 o'clock P. M. There will be meetings of the Society for business after the Anniversary, during two or more days.

JOHN RANKIN, Committee
LEWIS TAPPAN, of
SIMEON S. JOCELYN, Arrangements.
New-York, Ma ch 14, 1836.

EDUCATION BOARD.

THE second quarterly meeting of the Vt. B. of the N. B. Education Society will be held at the house of Rev. Daniel Packer, in Mountholly, on Wednesday the 20th day of April next, at one o'clock P. M. Brethren who may have funds belonging to the Education Society will please forward the same to the meeting of the Board.

27 3w J. M. GRAVES, Sec'y.

Received of Rev. Daniel Packer, one hundred dollars for printing the Burman Bible—Also one hundred dollars for the support of a native preacher among the Karens in Burmah.

JOHN CONANT, Treasurer.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 22nd ult., by C. A. Thomas, Mr John J. Scofield to Miss Laura L. Gray. In Leicester, on the 24th ult., by E. N. Briggs, Esq., Mr Moses Cowan, of Brandon, to Miss Maria Gile, of Leicester.

In Stockbridge, by Amos Allen, Jacob Knowlton, to August Taggard.

VT. LIT. & SCI. INSTITUTION.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

THE Spring Term will commence on Monday next, (April 11,) under the instruction of Miss Maria Louisa Putnam, from the Female Seminary Charleston, Mass. Miss Putnam comes well recommended by the Rev. Mr Jackson of that place, and the Principal of the above named Seminary, and the Trustees feel assured that she will be found competent to fill the place with credit to herself, and benefit to those who may be placed under her care.

The Institution is now furnished with a good Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and one excellent Telescope. Tuition in common English branches, per quarter, \$3.00. In higher branches and languages, 4.00. Board (including washing) 1.50 per week. Washing not included, 1.33. L. F. MERRIAM, Sec'y.

Brandon, April 6th, 1836.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the post-office at Brandon, Vt. April 1, 1836.

Blanchard, Sarah	Joy, John K.
Clifford, Simeon	Lincoln, Ward M. 2
Dunick, Shubel	Lyon, Judith
Dodge, Mariette	Morehouse, Sterling
Dow, Asher	Newcomb, Warner
Dwinell, James M.	Royce, Lewis Esq. 2
Freelove, Roxana M.	Spooner, Paul
Gibson, Elvira	Smith, Alexander
Green, Marshall	Sherman, Enoch jr.
Goodrich, Elce	Taft, Charles
Howes, Wm. J.	Turner, Solomon
Houghton, George	Washburn, Charles
Hewitt, James	Ware, James R.
Hewitt, Wm.	Wheeler, Joseph
Hoit, Wm. A.	Woodcock, Roswell
Hosmer, Dennis	Willis, Jefferson
Jackson, Laura	

GOSHEN.

Ayers, Arnold
Boynnton, Amos
Clark, Wm.
Dow, James 2
Sudbury.—Jackson, Nathan jr.
McCrillie, John
Parks, Ann
Pangborn, Hulda
Washburn, Charles
Wheeler, Joseph
Willis, Jefferson
W. H. KEELER, P. M.